the Military Academy bill, as returned from the Senate, with the amendment authorizing the calling into the

the Military Academy bill, as returned from the Senate, with the amendment authorizing the calling into the field the memoted regiment of Texas volunteers.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Onio) said there are indications of Indian disturbances at Washington and California, as there are now in Texas and Now-Mexico. Therefore the subject of the crotection of the frontiers is one the House ought to take into serious consideration, and some system should, if practicable, be adopted to afford indequate relief. The depredations are committed by maintaining parties, and there is no such thing as an open public enemy, hence the character of the defense would partake of a police service. A rettlement could no more be protected from occasional depredation than a city could from occasional burglary. All that could be done, therefore, would be to pureue and punish the offenders. There are 2,600 federal troops in Texas; this is sufficient as to the number. The infantry there are perfectly useless, and the proper mode of protection is to convert a portion of them into mounted troops. He referred to the history of the disturbances of the border to show that the Indians need protection as much as the whites, be cause the lawless white population is disposed to commit depredations on the neighboring Indians. The description of the regiment now proposed was not the proper kind of police required, unless we desired to exterminate the Indians.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) said that this was not a question of dollars and cents, but life and death. He was in favor of noditional mounted regulars. It would be along time before the Infantry could be taught horsemanship. The Texas rangers were essentially necessary to the protection of the frontiers, accus tomed as they were, to Indian warfard. Because a few white men have committed depredations, it was no reason why the people should not be protected. To restore peace it was necessary to pursue and effectually chastice the Indians. He favored the amendment because its object was recommended by the Soc

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) referred to official doc tments to show the utter inadequacy of the federal troops on the frontier, and earnestly advocated the

mounted regiment.

Mr. OLIN (Rep., N. Y.) said the accounts from the Texas frontier were highly exaggerated, for interested purposes. There were no hostilities except on the part of a few vagabonds and it was now proposed to employ the men who commenced the disturbances, to hunt them down. Volunteers should not be employed to discharge the duty belonging to the regulars now in Texas.

Mr. HAMILTON (Dem., Texas) defended the people of Texas from the charge of lawlessness, and

ple of Texas from the charge of lawlessness, and showed the necessity of the adoption of the Senate's

amendment.

The Committee rose without further action.

Mr. BONHAM'S (Dem., S. C.) resolution was read for information. It is that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be to the 30th inst.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep.) of Maine, and others on the Republican side objected. Adjourned.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Police Bill Constitutional.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 18, 1860. The Court of Appeals decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

L. J. Levy & Co. the large retail dry goods house, who suspended in 1857, to-day paid \$50,000, the last instalment on their extension paper. The whole amount of their indebtedness was over a million of dollars.

Conviction of McDaniel.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, April 18, 1860.
Peter McDaniel, who was last Fall tried and convicted for the murder of J. O. McKeen, and subsequently granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, was to-day convicted of manelaughter.

Delegates to the Chicago Conven-

SACO, Me., Wednesday, April 18, 1860,
At the Republican Convention of the Ist District,
holden at Biddeford to-day, Leonard Andrews of
Biddeford, and Mark T. Wentworth of Kittery, were
chosen delegates to Chicago. They go unpladged.

Committed for Contempt of Court.

Judge Krebs of the Circuit Court, to-day, committed Thomas B. Gaither to jail, for contempt of Court, in refusing to surrender the papers and docket of the Court to the Cierk appointed by the Court, to fill the vacancy caused by Guither's election having been set aside. The Governor has remitted the fine.

Delegates to the Charleston Con-Vention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The steamahip Keyetone State railed for Charleston this afternoon, with about nivety passengers to attend the National Democratic Convention, including several

Western States.

South Carolina State Convention. COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, April 18, 1860. The Democratic State Convention reaffirmed the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms, and the Dred Scott decision. The proceedings were conservative. The Convention adjourned yesterday (Tuesday).

Fire in Chicago.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The roundhouse and machine-shops of the lilinois Central Railroad were totally destroyed by fire tais morning. Four locomotives, and a large number of lathes, forges, patterns, and machinery were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from sparks from the copper-room Loss \$150,000, covered by insurance in the Liverpool and London Company.

Railroad Accident.

STRATFORD, C. W., Wednesday, April 18, 1860.
A collision occurred last night on the Grand Trank
Rai road, one mile east of this place, between a freight and lumber train. One man was killed, and four or five seriously injured, and several others slightly in-

Murder Trial. BELVIDERE, N. J., Wednseday, April 18, 1860.
The trial of the Rev. Jacob S. Hardam, for the murder of his wife, is going on here. A jury was impan neled this morning, when the case was opened on the part of the State, by James M. Robeson, in a speech for the prosecution, of two hours, after which the Court adjourned till 3 o'clock, when witnesses will be

First Arrival from the Upper Lakes. DUNKINK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860. The schooner Three Bells arrived here at noon to

day, with a carge of wheat, from Milwaukee. She made an attempt to reach Bullaio, but was prevented by the ice. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The Woolen Mill, situated on Williams's Wharf,
Newport, was destroyed by fire last night. Insured
in this city for \$10,000.

Death of Henry L. Tobey.

Henry L. Tobey, of *The Utica Morning Herald*, died this morning of congestion of the brain. He had been ill only a few days.

Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed at 9:30 this morning, with 55 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax. No specie.

Lake Navigation.

The two New York Central Railroad prepellers, which left the harbor a week ago to attempt to force a passage through the ice to the ports above, succeeded in geiting through about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and are out of sight. The ice has closed in again, shutting the harbor as close as ever.

RAILEGAD ACCIDENT .- Yesterday morning, on the train due at Rome at 11:27 from the West, Wm. Abel Downs, son of A. M. Downs of Seneca Falls, New-York, while on his way with his mother to Boston, to go to school, in attempting to pass from one platform to another, fell between the cars, and had his left wrist creahed by the car wheels. He was detained at Rome

Mr. Tobey, one of the editors of The Utica Morning Herald, died yesterday morning.

but he hoped that hereafter the Administration would | REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Nomination of Mr. Seward.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, April 18, 1860. The Convention has passed off most harmoniously to-day, with a slight interruption, which at one time threatened to involve it in an interminable war of words. The report of the Committee appointed to nomirate delegates at large, and to harmonize conflicting views as to dele-gates from Congressional Districts, called forth a fierce and effective speech from Mr. Sherman of Brooklyn, who denounced the election of Gen. Nye from the Eighth District as delegate, as the work of politicians, and not of the people. The delegation was divided between David Dudley Field and Gen. Nye, and by some legerde main, facilitated by a report that the former was a Chase man, against the earnest efforts and depials of Messrs. Opdyke, Northrup and others, Mr. Nye was put on the ticket by the Committee Mr. Johnson defended the Committee, and asserted that Mr. Field said he would drop Mr. Seward, after complimenting him with one or two votes. Mr. Northrup defended the soundness of Mr. Field. and advanced his claims upon the party.

The Nye men were very noisy and boisterous Senator Dickinson and others supported Mr. Nye. and appealed to the Convention to support him. After a slightly acrimonious discussion the question was put on substituting the name of Mr. Field for that of Mr. Nye, and was lost by a small majority. The remainder of the ticket was unanimously in dorsed.

A resolution, repudiating the action of the Legis lature, was drafted, but the length of the discussion on the Eighth District affairs prevented its presentation. It would have passed 10 to 1. Mr. Seward's name, when mentioned, was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm and the delegation is for Seward first and last to a man.

To the Associated Press.

STRACUSE, Wednesday, April 18, 1860. The Republican State Convention met at Corinthian Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was large, and embraced very many of the leading Republicans of the State.

JAMES KELLY of New-York called the Convention to order, and on his motion the Hon. RICHARD HURL-BURT of Oncida was made Temporary Chairman, and LUCIEN BIRDSETE of Kings, DANIEL E. GAVIT of New-York, THOMAS C. PLATT of Tioga, and HIRAM W. HASKELL of Genesee, Secretaries.

Mr. HUBLBURT, in taking the chair, returned his thanks to the Convention. His allusions to William II. Seward and John C. Fremont were enthusiastically

The list of Delegates was called. On motion, the Chair appointed the following a com

mittee on permanent organization:

First District, Jazes Kelly, George Opdyke; Second District, Charles Jones, Alfred Post; Third District, H. J. King, John M. Parker; Fouth District, P. C. Hitchcock, W. A. Darr; Fith District, John P. Wooster, Sanford Coe: Sixth District, Lucius Rolling, James W. Glover; Seventh District, Christopher Morsan, M. H. Lawrence; Eighth District, A. G. Conger, A. G. Price.

The Convention took a recess till 2 p. m. On reassembling, at 2 p. m., Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

The Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVEN WORTH of Onondaga.

George Opdies.

Henry Smith.

Second District.

F. T. Shamard,

Lucius C. Andrews.

Third District.

John M. Parer,

Masten.

JAMES M. HARTON,
A. C. BROWN.
Fifth District.
PHTER M. WARREN. A. G. THOMPSON, Sixth District J. R. ALLABIN,

LEVI DINNICK, JOSEPH R. DINON.
Seventh District.
N. J. MILLIERN,

T. R STRONG. Fighth District. L. D. Conn. Joseph H. Darling, Jacob Buyer.

JACON BUTTER.
Secretaries.
First District.
Andrew Williamson.
Second District.
Lucian Birdseys.
Third District.
J. J. Van Allen.
Fourth District.
Sanuel Anse.
Fifth District.
B. N. Hongre.
Sixth District.
THOMAS C. FLATT.
Seventh District.
N. T. STEVENS.
Eighth District.
DISTRICT.
DISTRICT.
DENT. ON TAKING.
BIRTH. OR T. SMITH.
DETH. OR Taking the C.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH, on taking the chair, said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You will please

to accept my profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have done me, in calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this numerous and most respectable Convention. I cannot but feel deeply this renewed manifestation of the kindness and confidence of the Republicans of the State of New-York; but, unfamiliar as I am, with the discharge of the duies of a presiding officer of deliberative bodies, permit me in advance, to bespeak your most indulgent support. We are convened here from the various counties and districts of this great State, to take the first step in opening the campaign of 1860—a campaign fraught with consequences of the most momentous import to the cause of Freedom and the welfare of the Republic. We should not for a moment forget that the organization which we represent, is the only barrier which interposes the elightest obstacle to the spread of the dark and desolating curse of Slavery over all the Territories of the glorious Union. sent, is the only barrier which interposes the slightest obstacle to the spread of the dark and desolating curse of Slavery over all the Territories of the glorious Union. It is not too much to say that, but for the successive victories which we, the Republicans of the State of New-York, have achieved in the years that are passed, the black and piratical flag of Slavery would now wave in triumph over the beautiful plains of Kausas and Nebraska; but they have that far been saved by our efforts and our sacrifices; and our successes in common with those of our friends throughout the Union. But the work is not yet done. Other Territories in embryo still lie beyond. [Great applause] We alone are struggling to preserve this priceless inheritance, not only for the White laborer of the North and the South, but for the poor and oppressed of every kindred and clime. This consummation is to be attained only through the instrumentality of the labors and efforts of the great and good men of our country. We have come together here to-day that with such prudence and wisdom as we can command, we may elect the men who shall represent the Republicans of this State at the great national gathering at Chicago. And nothing will more conduce to the success of our labors than the fact that the Republican party is comof this State at the great national gathering at Chicago.
And nothing will more conduce to the success of our
labors than the fact that the Republican party is composed of the most homogeneous materials, and contains
within itself no element which can interfere to disturb
the barmony of our deliberations. I know that I do not
mistake the centiment of the Convention when I say that
we are all moved by our component interfere and feeling mistake the sentiment of the Convention when I say that we are all moved by one common sentiment and feeling. I cannot doubt that it is the evident and unantmoos sentiment and desire of the gentlemen who are here assembled before me, that he who has been our cham-pion in so many hard-fought buttles; he who so long, and so ably, and so fearliesely, and so wisely repre-sented our interests and our principles in that august tribunal, the Senate of the Union, should, be selected as sented our interests and our should be selected as tribunal, the Senate of the Union, should be selected as the exponent of our opinions, as the common standard-bearer of the united Republican hosts. [Aprilause.] We who for thirty years past have been familiar with his calm prudence, his wisdom, his ability, his fidelity, and his patriotic devotion to duty amont hesitate in our choice, nor relax in our efforts for its accomplishment. That we may successfully accomplish the work which has assembled us on this occasion and forward the great object which we have individually so much at heart. Let us proceed, gentlemen, at once, with calmines, and prudence, and wisdom to the discharge of our important duties, and laying aside all personal and local considerations let us march directly forward to the accomplishment of the great and paramount object which we severally so much admire. [Hearty applause.]

A Committee of one was then appointed from each Congressional District to select four delegates at large.

Congressional District to select four delegates at large. It was resolved that the delegates from each Cou- mold is the best soil for tomatoes.

greesic nal District select two delegates and two alternates for their respective districts to the National Con

vention. A Committee of eight, one from each Judicial District, was appointed to report resolutions, as follows:
First District, John Y. Floyd, Second, George Ondyke; Third,
Augustus Toles; Fourth, A. D. Painter; Fish Richard Hartburt; Shat, Lucius Robinson; Seventh, Thera R. Story,
Chairman; Eighth, H. A. Pendergest.

A receis of an hour was taken to enable the Com mittee on Delegates at Large to make up their re

The delegations from the Congressional Districts, excepting in the VIIIth, XIIth, and XXVIIth Districts, reported their selections for delegates and alter

Mr. Streng, from the Committee on Resolutions

Mr. Streens, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the Republican Electors of the State of New-York, represented in this Convention, present the name of Wrn. H. Seward [uproartors appiance, lasting for some minutes] to the Chicago Convention for the office of President, not only in checilence to a universal and unbroken public sentiment, but because they regard him as eminently the representative of the principles upon which the Republican party is based, and to whose hends all the great interests of the nation may be safely committed. [Applause and cheers for Seward].

This report was adopted, and subsequently the res lution was carried by an unanimous vote, and amidst applause and cheers, the Hop. T. M. Pomeroy and H. C. Goodwin, addressed the Convention.

The Committee of 33 reported for Delegates at large, William M. Evarts, Proston King, John L. School-craft, and Henry R. Selden, and Alternates, Isaiah Herman, A. B. Dickinson, Martin J. Townsend, and Jacob Beyer. Also Delegates for the Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-seventh Congressional Districts.

An exciting scene now ensued over the Delegates for the Eighth Congressional District of New-York

City. The Committee reported in favor of William Curtis Noves, and James Nve.

Mr. Sherman, of Kings, took the floor and severely condemned the action of the Committee in selecting General Nye in preference to David Dudley Field. He said that the delegates from the District were divided between three men evenly, five to five, and that the Committee, by a close vote, had unwisely taken Nye and rejected Field. He charged that Nye was supported by mere politicians while Field was urged by men who were Republicans from principle, and who were not office seekers. He moved that the report be amended by substituting the name of David Dudley Field in place of that of General Nye.

Mr. JOHNSON of New-York defended the action of the Committee. He said, in the course of his remarks, that he knew Mr. Field not to be a Seward man, and that if he was sent to Chicago he would merely give a complimentary vote to Mr. Seward, and then, as be had expressed it, drop him like a hot potatoe. He said that he knew that Mr. Field was a Chase man.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Shermi A. B. Dickinson, Northrop of New-York, Christopher Morgan and others. The amendment to strike Nye's pame out and put Field's in its place, was negatived by a decided vote, and the report of the Committee was adopted unanimously. A resolution empowering the delegation to fill any

vacancies that might occur, was adopted. A series of resolutions passed by a Convention in Dutchess County in opposition to the selection of Delegstes to National Conventions by State Conventions,

and in favor of selecting them in the respective Con-

gressional Districts, was presented. A vote of thanks to the President was passed, and Mr. Leavenworth responded, when the Convention

Mr. Leavenworth responded, when the Convention adjourned with hearty cheers.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—George W. Curtis and Frederick W. Lord. Alternatch, Chas. W. Goddard and Robert L. Meeks.
See and District—Jas. S. T. Stranahan and Henry R. Kent. Alternates, W. W. Peet and Horace N. Wenner.
Third District—John A. Kennedy and Amadah D. Barber. Alternates, Joseph B. Tayler and Jonn L. Hanson.
Fourth District—John A. Kennedy and Amadah D. Barber. Alternates, James Kelly and Robert Irwin.
Fith District—Thomas Murphy and Charles M. Briggs. Alternates, James Kelly and Robert Irwin.
Fith District—Joseph G. Pinckney and Marshall B. Blake. Alternates, Wam. E. Duryea and George F. Steisham.
Seventh District—Daniel D. Conover and John Keyser. Alternates, Wam. E. Duryea and Basse Dayton.
Eighth District—Daniel D. Conover and John Keyser. Alternates, Wam. Endernates A. Oakey Hall and Excise L. Lockwood.
Ninth District—Wn. Cartis Noyes and James W. Nye. Alternates, Jeremah H. Stedwell and Geo. F. Sherman.
Tenth District—Ambrove L. Murray and Wynkoop Kreetsel; Alternates, Jeremah H. Stedwell and Geo. F. Sherman.
Tenth District—Marcus Schoommaker and Henry Green.
Alternates, Stephen W. F. Berton and C. V. R. Lu infington.
Eleventh District—Marcus Schoommaker and Henry Green.
Alternates, Isaac Flatt and R. McKinstry.
Thirteenth District—Abert van Cleeck and John T. Hogeboom.
Alternates, James Whiting and Gideon Reynoids.
Fourteenth District—H. H. van Dyck and Henry A. Bingham.
Alternates, James Whiting and Gideon Reynoids.
Futnetenth District—H. H. van Dyck and Henry A. Bingham.
Alternates, James Whiting and Kellogr. Wm. Heiding. Alternates, Ralph A. Lovelend Erastos S. Mead.

Beventeenth District—Henry Choudh, Selogr. Wm. Heiding. Alternates, Belphte and Force N. Borkley, Samuel J. Cooke.
Alternates, Bernath Cannon, Augustus Elwood.
Twentieth District—Force N. Borkley, Samuel J. Cooke.
Alternates, Bernath Cannon, Augustus Elwood.
Twentieth District—Voh. R. Borkley, Samuel J. Cooke. adjourned with hearty cheers.

Alternaces, Thomas Payer. Abram Levines, Samuel J. Cooke. Alternates, Berjamin Cannon, Augustus Elwood.
Alternates, Berjamin Cannon, Augustus Elwood.
Twentieth District—V. Kellogg, Henry H. Fish. Alternates, John B. Elwood. A. B. Cady.
Twenty first District—Sines W. Hotchkins, Benj. Rexford.
Alternater, Edward H. Edwards, Cyrus B. Martin.
Twenty first District—Samen T. Gater, Robert Staart.
Alternates, Sasward Amer. Wm. D. Manchester.
Twenty third District—Same H. Fish, Carlos B. Scoville.
Alternates, Alonzo Maxson Heram Porter.
Twenty fourth—Vivins W. Smith, D. C. Greenfield. Alternates, Alonzo Maxson Heram Porter.
Twenty-fith—Alex. B. Williams, Theodore M. Pomeroy. Alternates, W. P. Nattingtam A. M. Green.
Twenty-sixth—Obsatab B. Latham, Charles C. Shepard. Alternates, Wm. J. Knox, Charles J. Folger.
Twenty seventh District—Wm. W. Shepard, George W. Schuyler. Alternates, Asron Hawley, J. B. Williams, Twenty-with District—Wm. Scott, Stephen P. Haight.
Alternates, E. W. Packard, Alonzo Gray.
Twenty with District—D. S. Browne, Alexander Baboock.
Alternates, Semmel P. Allen, Erra W. Parsens.
Thintieth District—Wm. Keop, Noah Davis, Jr. Alternates,
J. D. Cooper, Dan. H. Cole.
Thirty-second—Alternates W. Harvey, Joseph Cander. Alter-

Alternates, W.m. W. Smith, Charles Barton.
Thirty-first Districe. Wm. Keep, Noah Davis, jr. Alternates,
J. D. Gooper, Dan. H. Cole.
Thirty-scood—Alexander W. Harvey, Joseph Cander. Alternates, Philip H. Bendar, Uriel Torrey, jr.
Thirty-third-Alcapo Kent, Delos E. Sill. Alternates, Henry
A. Frendergast, John W. Meerserean.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, reports that on the 15th instant, at 7 a. m., off Nantucket South Shoals, saw the steamships Adriatic and Kangaroo, both hence. The latter was about seven miles ahead. On the 17th instant, eighty miles east of Sandy Hook, picked up two dozen new water pails, and saw a numper more drifting about. There had apparently been a collision. On the same night saw the heel of a vessel's mast, broken off by the deck, and other wrecked stuff. The schooner Alabama, previously reported ashore on New-Inlet Bar, lies well upon the Bar, leaking con-

siderably, and is now lightering cargo. REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE .- The Young Men's Republican Central Committee met last evening at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. Wm. H. Fry who had been advertised to address them, was unable to do so, on account of severe indisposition. A series of resolutions, denouncing the action of the late Legisto do so, on account or severe magnosism. A series of resolutions, denouncing the action of the late Legislature at Albany, in passing a number of bills in defiance of the Governor's veto, called forth considerable discussion. The Governor was complimented for his action in the matter, which was considered to be that of a good Republican. The members who voted for the Railroad and other swindling bills were denounced in unmeasured terms. The resolutions met the approval of the Committee. Resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Rev. Daniel Worth, now imprisoned in North Carolina for circulating Helper's Impending Crisis, was lost. There was attached to them a clause calling upon the State and General Governments to take some action which should secure to all citizens the right of free speech thoughout the land. Several members thought that the Republicans of this city had far more occasion to rebuke the law-makers of their own State, than to question the laws by which Mr. Worth was imprisoned. The Committee, after the transaction of some trifling business, adjourned.

TONATOES-How TO GET THEM EARLY .- Those who have no hot-bed of their own, and can not get hothouse plants, should sow Tomato seed in boxes in the house. This may be done any time from the middle of March to the first of May, in this latitude. If the seed is planted in inverted sods, cut in pieces two-inch square, these can be taken out and planted with the plants rooted in them. The proper time to set the plants in the garden is about the 20th of May. The bed should be previously prepared by forking it over several times. This mixes the manure well with the earth, and warms it. The plants will grow in moderately rich soil, if the earth is loose. Woods

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION

ITS INDIFFEBENCE.

Delegates of Regular Organizations only Admitted

AN OVERTURE FROM FERNANDO WOOD. SOUTH CAROLINA AGAINST DOUGLAS.

MESSRS. GUTHRIE AND BRECKINGIDGE.

Prospects of Mr. Douglas.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1860. Very few delegates and strangers have yet arrived, and the impression is there will be no such crowd as was anticipated. The hotels have prepared abundant accommodation for six or eight thousand, and private houses can entertain one

third more. The New-York delegates will be established at the Mills House. Messrs. Corning, Ludlow, Croswell, Barto, Devoux, Stryker, and others are here already. They express no arbitrary preference, but a readiness to adopt the most available candi date, whom they are anxiously seeking. The delegation will meet on Saturday night to determine their course.

The purpose is to cast no complimentary votes whatever, but to make every one tell his preference by his vote, which will indicate who is supposed to be the most available candidate, and if he fails, it will be an error of judgment.

The National Committee have adopted a resolution to admit Delegates representing regular Democratic organizations only. This decision will exclude Wood and his followers, and "Ike" Cook and his set of claimants.

Judge Smiley, Chairman of the Committee, will issue tickets of admission to the Hall under this rule, which, prima facie, determines the right to seats, like the Governors' certificates in the House of Representatives.

It is said that Mr. Wood offered to compromise with the Albany Regency by having himself appointed one of the Delegates at Large, and dividing the city delegation. But the overture was declined, doubtless with a full conviction that his pretensions would not be telerated by the Convention.

The South Carolina delegates, elected yesterday, are deadly hostile to Mr. Douglas, and their resolutions condemn Squatter Sovereignty emphatically.

Mr. Guthrie is to be pressed earnestly by his friends, who regard Mr. Breckinridge's candidacy as a breach of faith after the action of their Convention and his election to the Senate.

The indications are the same here as in Washington. It the South unites against Mr. Douglas, his defeat is inevitable. If divided, the North will probably concentrate, and thus compel his nomination. His supporters are clamorous, and claim everything, but the result will turn entirely on the front exhibited by the South, and that may be largely affected by developements in the Convention. A leading Democrat of this State remarked to-day that be was indifferent whether Fred or Stephen Douglas was nominated, both having similar principles.

Postmaster-General Holt and wife arrived to-day from Florida. Mrs. H. is improved enough to return by slow stages to Washington.

New-York State Politics.

New-York State Politics.

TROY, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.
The New-York and Brooklyn delegates to the Syracuse Convention on board the Francis Skiddy, last night were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, in an urgent speech. His creed was the Bible, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, and E Plurious Unum. He said he had twenty grandchildren, and by the judgment day, might have a million, whose happiness would depend upon the perpetuity of the Union.

The destruction of the Union would no more benefit the master or the slave than the falling of the firmament would benefit the plantation. He hoped the Union party would succeed and go through the country like the voice of the thunder and the speed of the lightning.

Ex Mayor Slocum and Messrs. Duer, Ogden, Brown, Halsey, Bodine and Roberts spoke. Gen. Tailmadge also spoke. A large number of delegates are in town.

Mesers. Burroughs, Brooks, E. R. Jewett, and J. De
Peyster Ogden of the two State Committees are here.

Young Men's Christian Association,-The seventh Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States met in New-Orleans on Wednesday, the 11th inst. A good number of delsgates were present at the opening exercises, but more were to arrive by several river boats, that were somewhat behind time. An address of welcome was de livered by the Rev. J. B. Walker, and the President, pro tem., responded. When the Convention was permanently organized, on Thursday, W. P. Mumford of Richmond, Va., was chosen to be President. Various committees were appointed, and the business of the session began.

Dopworth's Hall. - The strength of the infatua tion possessing that man who fancies that there is anything amusing or at ractive to the general public, in Snakespearean, and other Recitations," is too great to be comprehended by the ordinary mind. By what means a cultivated gentleman has been induced to believe that such an entertainment would command attention and patronage in New-York, it is difficult to guese. Mr. Lawrence, who gave on Taesday evening such a programme, is evidently laboring under some fantastic delusion on the subject of elocationary exhibitions. For two evenings he has essayed to attract an ancience, and on both occasions the failure has been a and one. This result must be attributed, not to any in ability on the part of Mr. Lawrence and his young papil to do all they profess to do, but to the fact that the entertainment they offer is one possessing not the slight-est interest to the public. Mr. Lawrence is himself a careful elecutionist, and Mr. Richardson (a boy of 16) poeresses a fine voice, and has been taught to declaim vigorously and effectively. We have no criticisms to offer on the oratorical style of either gentlemen, but only beg to assure them that no public declamation of memorized scraps of orations and poems, will be likely to ever attract a larger audience than that of Toesday pight, which consisted of wine persons, all told.

A SHABBY SHAVER.—A Connecticut lad named John Auderson, landed in this city two or three days ago, on a visit to some relatives, and to make himself presentable, stepped into No. 10 West street, where he got his hair cut. The operation being over-

"How much is to pay," he asked, putting his hand into his pantaloons pocket for the change.

" Three dollars." "Three what?"

"Three dol' are." "Is it possible you charge three dollars ?"

" I have told you so twice." " I think it steep." "You should have asked the price, Sir, when you

came in, and if you didn't like the terms you should have gone class bern

Of course, John paid, with the best grace he could command; but relating his experience yesterday to a friend, be was told that he had been a windled, and recommended to call at the Mayor's Office. He did so,

ber shop, who recovered \$2 88 of the amount.

told his story, and an officer was dispatched to the bar-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The Arrest of Sayers and Heenan.

PROTEST OF AUSTRIA AGAINST THE ANNEXA-TION TO PIEDMONT.

A European Congress on the Swiss-Savoy Question.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Purser reports that the Arago sailed from Havre at 9 a. m. April 4, via Cowes and the Needles, and arrived at this port last evening. Experienced strong westerly gales, and rough Winter's we sthe most of the passage.

The Arago brings 163 passengers, the usual mails, and 400 tens merchandise. Among the passeagers, we notice: Mrs Gen E. Y. Fair, and servant; Capt J. Seymour, U. S. A.; Baron Guido von Grabon, and Madame Gomez de Walowska, prima donna to the Ita ian Opera.

April 4-1 p. m., 40 miles from Havre, passed eteamer Vanderbilt, bound in.

April 10-Lat. 489 46', Ion. 34,0 exchanged signals with the English bark propeller Jura, bound East. The America arrived at Queenstown on the 1st of

April, and at Liverpool April 2, The Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the

morning of April 4. The Australasian arrived at Liverpool on the me

ing of April 3. The Susan Emily, from Cardenas, to New-Orleans, was in collision with the Shuteman to this port, and the former became a total loss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, March 31, the Income Tax bill passed, after some explanation on the part of the Chancelor of the Exchequer. The Stamp Duties bill was read a third time and passed. The House

shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Lords, April 2, the Stamp Duties bill and the Income Tax bill were read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, April 2, on the motion In the House of Commons, April 2, or the of Lord John Russell that upon Thursdays after Easter, and until Whitsuntide, Government orders of notices of motions—

the day have precedence of notices of motions—
Sr J. Grey moved an amendment to add to the
motion the words, "and that notices of motion have
"precedence of order on Fridays." After some disdiscussion, it was carried by 150 to 126. Some further discussion ensued, and the House again divided upon the original motion, as amended, which was carried

the original motion, as amended, which was carried by 142 to 117.

In reply to Mr. Hennessy Lord John Russell said her Majesty had been advised to recognize the recent acquisitions of the King of Sardinia as forming part of his dominions.

Parliament is adjourned until Monday, the 16th of tool

The Times says; This great University boat race csme off on Saturday, March 31, with all its customary eclat. After a very severe contest Cambridge won.

THE FORTHCOMING PRIZE FIGHT. HERTFORD, March 31.—This afternoon a warrant vas granted to apprehend Thomas Sayres and John C. Heenan, in order that they might be bound over to keep the peace. It is understood that the warrant would be at once executed and the parties required to find sureties to a heavy amount, as the magistrates are determined to prevent, if possible, the fight from com-off in Hertfordshire.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 31.—The Paris journals publish a tele-gram dated Chambery, March 31, according to which the election of Deputies in the provinces claimed by Switzerland have resulted in the return of five partisans of France and one of Switzerland.

Switzerland have resulted in the return of five partisans of France and one of Switzerland.

On Thursday, some persons from Geneva made a menacing demonstration at Thonon, and hoisted the Swiss flag. A steamer with armed people left on Friday for Thonon.

The Patric states that the Savoyards, being collected in some force on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, have energetically repulsed the 300 persons from Geneva, who had arrived in a steamer with the intention of attacking Chabinis and Fancigny.

Pants, Sonday, April 1.—The Moniteur says:

"The Government, under existing direumstances, considers it to be its duty to recall the following articles of the Concordat, viz: that no bull, brief, rescript, nandate, provision, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regarding private persons, can be reof Rome, even regarding private persons, can be re-ceived, published, printed, or otherwise put into exe-cution without the authorization of the Government."

Paris, April 2.—The Moniteur of to-day publishes the following:

following:
Nice, Sunday Evening -Two battalions of the second French regiments of the line have arrived here, and met with an enthuriastic reception by the population, who went to meet the troops and strewed flow-

tion, who went to meet the troops and strewed flowers on their passage."

All the houses were decorated with tri-color flags. The Paris correspondent to The Times says: Public opinion, in the financial and commercial world, is greatly sgitated by alternate hope and fear, in consequence of the uncertainty which provails with respect to the future position of the country. The Government has made extraordinary efforts to restore confidence, but without success. Every commercial manadmits the importance of Lord J. Russell's last speech on the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are not favorable.

Paris Flour market was firm last week. The Paris Flour market was firm last week.

The Moniteur announces the presentation of the
Budget of 1861 to the Corps Legislatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,845,000 france, and the expenses at 1,844,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 30 .- Prince Carignan, in his procamstion to the Tuscans, says:
"The King understands the importance of his mission to make your destinies with those of the various races who have elevated him to the national throne. I shall respond to the conficence of the King, whose firm resolution is to achieve your happiness to the full extent which your conduct has merited."

NAPLES.

NAPLES, March 27 .- No military movement has yet taken place. The King has granted several commer-cial concessions to the inhabitants of Sicily, and has decreed the construction of a network of public roads in the three Calabrian provinces.

AUSTRIA and ITALY.

VIENNA, March 31 .- The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest solemnly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect, dated the 24th, has been directly adto this effect, dated the 24th, has been directly addressed to the Cabinet of Turin. In this note, Austria first establishes her positive and incontestible right to oppose an act which, in despoiling legitimate Princes of the States guaranteed to them by European treaties, would also destroy the rights of succession and reversion which these same treaties secure to the House of Hapsburg with respect to the said States. Austria then proceeds to demonstrate that Sardinia has participated in the engagements contracted by France, who, in consideration of the treaty of 1735, has guaranteed the poseession of Tuscany to the House of Lorraine, in order to indemnify this dynasty for the cession of her accestral heritage. The note of Austria further recalls that, by virtue

The note of Austria further recalls that, by virtue of the treaty concinded in 1755, by the mediation of George II. King of England, and countersigued by him in his quality of head of the House of Este, the right of succession in the Modemese States was conferred, a case of the extinction of the male line, upon the third ron of the Emperor Francis and Maria Theresa, whom it was designed to unite to the grand-daughter of the Duke of Modema.

With respect to the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza, the treaty of the 10th Jane, 1817, concluded has wear

With respect to the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza, the treaty of the 10th Jane, 1817, concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Saudinia, explicitly confirms in favor of Austria the rights of reversion stipulated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, dated the 20th May, 1815. These rights of reversion have received a fresh sanction by the treaty of Florence, concluded 28th November, 1844, between the Courts of Lucca, Modena, Tuscany, Sardunia, and Austria. Thus, then, the King of Sardinia, in account. Anstria. Thus, then, the King of Sardinia, in accepting the amexation of the Italian Duchies, early violates not only the public treaties of 1815, but also the treaties which he has signed as a circut contracting party with Austria.

Such a violation is so much the more flagrant from having been accomplished upon the morrow after the peace of Villafranca and Zurich, of which the secent isl condition was the restoration of the legitimate Princes. Induced by all these motives, Anstria protests in the most perceptury manner against this most illegal annexation made by the King of Sardinia, and appeals to the conscience of all Europe on the subject.

To this end, at the same time that this protest is forwarded to Turin, a copy will be furnished to all the foreign Cabinats, to whom also a circular note is addressed by Austria, in which it is said "that Austria," in confining berself at the present time to protesting "against the said annexation, hopes that Europe will "recognize in this proceeding a most convincing proof "recognize in this proceeding a most convincing proof of her moderation, and of her desire to maintain the peace of the world."

Vienna, April 1.—Court Rechberg has communicated to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland the definite reply of Austria to the protest against the annexation of Savoy addressed by the Federal Council to the Great Powers. In reference to the annexation of Savoy, Austria declares that, after having a scertained the views of the other great Powers, she could tained the views of the other great Powers, she could not abandon the passive and reserved attitude which her rest interests demand in the affair. As regards the neutrality of Switzerland and the neutralized districts of Chablais and Fancigry, Austria declares her readiness to join her soot offices to those of the other great Powers for the fulfillment of the legitimate wishes of Switzerland, the more because the circular note of M. Theuvenel, of the 13th ult., promises beforehand to respect the guaranties granted to Switzerland by the treaties of 1815.

OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS-

OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS—
THE KING'S SPEECH.

TURIS, April 2.—It's Majesty entered the hall of the Senate amid indescribable applause, and delivered the following speech:
"The last time I opened Parliament, amid the troubles of Italy and the dangers of the State, faith in divine justice encouraged me to angur well of our destinics.
"In a very short time an invasion was repulsed, Lembardy was freed by glorious deeds of heroism, and Central Italy became free by the marvelous virtue of the in-baltants, and thus to day the representatives. of its inhabitants, and thus to-day the representatives of the rights and hopes of the nation are assembled

none ally, to the valor of his and our soldiers, to the assistance of volunteers, and to the persevering concord of the people.

"The gratitude of present and future generations is

cord of the people.

"The grantude of present and future generations is due to France for the welfare of Italy, and for consolidating the union of the two nations, who have some community in origin, principle, and destinise.

"It was necessary to make some scarifice, and I have made that which was dearest to my heirt. Reserving the vote of the people and the approbation of Parliament, and reserving also, in regard to Switzerland, the guaranty of her international rights, I have concluded a treaty for the reunion of Savoy and the surrounding territory of Nice with France.

"The provinces of Amelia have been arranged as in former times; but with Tascary, who has her own laws and her own rules, a special temporal provision was necessary.

was necessary.
"For the first period of legislation you will only have to discuss the most urgent measures, and my Ministers will prepare the projects upon which you will have to deliberate for the second period.

expression of every sincere opinion, in o our principal object—the weifare of the people and the greatness of the country, which is no longer the Italy of the Romans nor that of the Middle Ages. It must no more be left a field open to foreign ambition; but it must, on the contrary, be the Italy of the THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF NICE.

SWITZERLAND. GESEVA, March 30 .- The landing failed, and the renlt was ridiculous

Perrier and his band of Radicals were stopped on

Elegier is examining them. It has not proved the Federal Council. Public confidence is restored.

GENEVA, March 31.—Col. Ziegler has written to the Federal Conneil to the effect that the affair of Fruitier's

6,000 persons.

BERNE, April 1.—The Federal Council is about to address another note to the Powers who signed the Final Act of Vienna, endeavoring to obtain the assembling of an European Congress to examine the

Brase, April 2.—In reply to the request addressed by Switzerland to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia have

SPAIN. The Patrie of April 3 has the following:

Lisson, March 30.—The Cortes, by 123 against 12 votes, have granted to M. Salamanca the privilege of constructing the new Portuguese Railway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE TEA TRADE-April 2.—The deliveries in Lou-

THE TEA TRADE—April 2.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week, were 586,644 fb., which is a decrease 7.,244 fb. compared with the previous statement.

The following is from The Times city article, April 4: The statement of Lord John Russell last evening, reasoning the recognition of the new Territories of the King of Sacaints, and of the probability of a Conference of the Fowers the Swins part of the Savoy queetion, caused Consols to open buoyantly this morning at an advance of an eighth, and subsequently experience of arther rise. Consols were quoted at the efficial close at 94/4t.

Although to-morrow is the 4th of the month, there was a much better supply of money in the discount market to-day.

Foreign Stocks have been rather active, and in several cases an advance has taken place. The closing prices of the Symuch Times of Cents was 505.50c. showing a rise of nearly a quarter.

days barely reach 11,000 bales; 3,000 on speciments and for apport. Prices irregular.

LONDON CORN MARKET, April 2.—The market was

LONDON CORN MARKET, April steady at the improvement of last week.

Liverpool Corn and Breadstuffs Market, April 2-A moderate consumptive demand was experienced for Wheat and Figur at the full prices of this day week, the slight reaction noticed on Friday being resouvered. Oats unaltered. Barley, Pess, and Beans were such held for extreme rates, which rather Pess, and Beans were such held for extreme rates, which rather Pess, and Beans were such belt for extreme rates, which rather Pess and Beans were such belt for extreme rates, which rather Pess and Beans were such belt for extreme rates, which rather very such as the contract of this day week.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, April STOAMS dat. COFFEE frm. RICE quiet. TALLOW quiet at 6 dd. Pewt. on the spot. Other articles smaltered.

LIVERPOOL. COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the

STATE OF THADE.—The BRYICES From Manchester are favorable. The market was quiet, but steady. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Wakefield. Name & Co. report Flour dull but steady; Philadelphis and Saltimore 26/2027; Ohio 27/60279. Wheat galet but steady, Red 10/82/9/347.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Reef quiet but steady for the steady. For firm, sales of old at a transporter. However the steady. For firm, sales of old at a transporter.

Collen steady. Rice dult. Spirits Turportine beary. Rosin steady. Pot Albes quiet at 20,77 Pears quiet. CONSOLS.—Congols closed on Tuesday at 94,824; for money, and 94,836; for account.

Purser Edmonds of the steamship R. R. Cayler, and

AUSTRIA and SAVOY.

SARDINIA.

around me.
"For such a benefit we are indebted to a magnani-

"In entering upon the new order of things, and without regarding the old political parties in any other way than remembering the services rendered to the monon cause, we call for a noble coöperation and the expression of every sincere opinion, in order to obtain

Nick, April 1.—To-day the entry of the French troops took place here. The attitude of the population was cold. This evening disturbances have been sup-

he lake by the militia, and brought back prise Geneva.

Ziegler is examining them. He has full powers from

Society is without importance. About 30 of the participa ors have been brought back as prisoners to Geneva. Their trial had commenced.

The Government condemns the attempt, which has also been censured at a popular meeting attended by

"Is it in the interest of Europe that the road of the Simbon, which according to Article 80 of the Final Act of Vienna, is to be possessed by the King of Sardinia, should be ceded to France, who by this road could penetrate impothe very heart of Switzerland?"

Breast Act 12 - In really to the request addressed.

pronounced themselves in favor of the immediate assembling of a Congress.

To avoid discussion, all the members of the Commission of the Federal Assembly have adopted the proposals of the Federal Council.

"It is announced that a revolutionary movement has taken place in Spain. Gen. Ortega, with 3,000 men, has proclaimed the pretender, Don Carlos, King."

PORTUGAL.

The Times city article, of April 3, says: The English funds opened on Monday with a fresh decline of i, but a rally occurred in the middle of the day and was maintained to the close. The recovery was attributable to a slight improvement in the quotations from Paris.

There was no builion operations of any importance at the

French Three of Centures this afternoon the rates on Parls and In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates on Parls and Amsterdam were slightly higher, while Hamburg declined. There was no withdrawal of Gold from the Hant. American Saliway Scourities were steady. American Hant of Canada advanced 1 Pocnt.

Liverpool. Cotton Market, April 2 and 3.—The demand for Cotton continues Hantled, and the sales for the two-days barely resuch 11,000 bales; 3,000 on speculation and for experimental.

hree days were 15,000 bales, including 3,500 on speculation and or export. The market closed dull, with but little inquiry, and orices weak, and in some cases alightly lower.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Munchester are

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET,—Beel quite busteady. For firm, sales of old at extreme prices. Bacon quiet but steady. Land heavy and nominal, and for arrival buyers demand a reduction of 2. Tallow in but little inquiry, and prices weak. Clovereed doll and nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady.

Pursor Mitchill of the Florida, from Sevannah, bring to the daily papers of that city to Saturday last